XI.—*The Occurrence of* Lichia vadigo *on the British Coast.* By Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S.

The fishes of the genus *Lichia* have a wide range in the Atlantic Ocean; they lead a more or less pelagic life, wandering in pursuit of the small Clupeoids, on which they feed. Hitherto only one species, *Lichia glauca*, has been met with in a few instances as a wanderer to the south coast of England; and it is therefore a matter of sufficient interest to place on record a well-authenticated case of the occurrence in British seas of *Lichia vadigo*, a much scarcer species, of which the British Museum has previously succeeded in obtaining one specimen only, due to the exertions of the late Rev. R. T. Lowe, who acquired it at Madeira.

The specimen is a well-preserved skin, 20 inches long, and was sent to me by Lieut.-Colonel W. Gostwyck-Gard, of Inverness, for identification. He writes that it was taken in a drift of herring-nets on September 17th, 1888, off Waternish Point, Isle of Skye. It is to be hoped that so valuable a specimen, on which the evidence as to the admission of this species into the British fauna depends, will be preserved in some public museum.

British Museum (Natural History),
December 30, 1888.

XII.—*Description of a supposed new Species of* Helix *from near Moulmain, Tenasserim.* By Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.

This shell formed part of a collection made by Mr. Ossian Limborg during an expedition from Moulmain to the Moo-le-it range in the spring of 1877. His collection included some interesting species as they were sent up alive to Calcutta, and I was thus enabled to examine them in this state and afterwards more closely in spirit. The shell now described is included in Mr. Nevill's catalogue of the shells in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and was presented to the museum by me under the title by which I now distinguish it, and I leave it in the genus in which Mr. Nevill placed it (p. 73 of his catalogue).

Helix (*Ægista*) *mitanensis*, n. sp.

Locality. Mitan, under Moo-le-it Range, Moulmain (*Ossian Limborg*).

Shell globosely pyramidal, openly umbilicated; sculpture smooth, the shell covered with a thick epidermis, having a finely papillate structure; colour dark olive-green or pale umber; spire conic, high, apex blunt; suture impressed; whorls 6, rather convex and rounded below, the last descending abruptly at the aperture; aperture circular; peristome strong, white, with a sinuate margin above; columellar margin oblique.

Size: maj. diam. 10·9, min. 9·4; alt. axis 6·7, body-whorl 5·2 millim.

Animal with dark tentacles, long and fine; body papillate near the head, pale, dusky on the upper surface; foot short behind and pointed. In some specimens the head and tentacles were jet-black, the rest of the body pale indigo.

XIII.—*The* Staphylinidæ *of Japan.*

By Dr. D. Sharp.

[Continued from p. 44.]

Phucobius.

This genus has, by an error of observation of M. Fauvel, been merged in *Cafius*. The ligula is, however, of a different type from that obtaining in *Philonthus* and *Cafius*, and the general structure brings the insect nearer to *Ocypus*; the ligula, though not large, is not at all acuminate at the apex, and its two lobes are evidently separated though not deeply divided. This statement is based on the observation of several examples at different times and of a preparation of the part mounted in Canada balsam. Dr. Horn is more correct in supposing that *Philonthus canescens*, Mann., may be a *Phucobius*; I find, however, although there is a considerable analogy between the two insects in many respects, yet they are far from agreeing in their structure. In the North-American insect the division between the lobes of the ligula is only indistinct, the palpi, mandibles, antennæ, and